RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol IX. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1828. No. 424.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, March 12.		Fayetteville. March 6.		Newbern, March 8.		Petersburg, March 7.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120	125	125	160	150	175	125	200
Apple,	—	35	36	33	37	40	50	28	100
Peach,	—	—		40	45	75	80	75	100
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	6	8	6	7	7	8
Beeswax,	—	25	26	22	23	28		25	
Butter,	—	15	20	15	20	12	18	12	25
Coffee,	—	14	15	15	18	18		15	18
Corn,	bush.	46	47	40		35	40	40	
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	8½	9	8	9	8	9½
Candles, mould,	—	15	18	16		15		14	16
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75	80	70	80		
Flour,	bbl.	525	650	400	425	650		500	600
Feathers,	lb.			25		35	40	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	110	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	—	40	45	43	45	45	50	35	
Iron,	ton	—		—		—		1000	1200
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	7	8	7	8
Lime,	cask	150	175	200	250	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	32	32	40	29	32	35	40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg	—		8½	9	—		7½	8
Oats,	bush.	—			30	—		—	
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		500	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	100	112	125	150	90	100	125	150
West India,	—	80	90	70	80	85	90	75	100
New England,	—	40	42	40		40	45	42	45
Rice,	cwt.	300	325	350	400	300	325	400	450
Shot,	—	—		1000		—		850	1000
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.			75		65		75	
Turk's Island,		50	55	75		60		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	950	1050	850	1050	900	1000	850	1150
Loaf,	lb.	—		19	20	18	23	18	25
Tea, Imperial, & Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	—		140	150
Hyson,	—	—		120		—		—	
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	425		275	300	—		250	700
Tallow,	lb.	10		8½	9	10		—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		70	75	—		80	85
Whiskey,	gall.	32	35	25	30		30	33	35
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	400	300	375	250	500
Teneriffe,	—	—		125	150	125	160	—	
Sherry,	—	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	—	—		200	325	—		—	
Malaga,				80		—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Positively the Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by bond or account, for postage or otherwise, will please take notice, that if they do not come forward and settle their respective dues on or before the first day of April next, that they may expect to have to settle them by paying cost; as I am determined to place all balances due me, without exception, into the hands of officers for the purpose of collection The subscriber sincerely hopes that those who are in arrears to him will avail themselves of the above notice, and call and settle their respective dues, as he has no desire of running them to cost; but so sure as they neglect it, such will be the case.

R. L. Cook.

March 22. 22—

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1828.

James Holdman, vs. *Andrew Murdock, adm'r. of James Murdock, dec'd.* } Justice's execution, levied on land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Murdock, one of the heirs at law of the said James Murdock, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Murdock appear at the next term of our County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to show cause wherefore the land levied on shall not be sold, judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Test, J. Taylor, *Clerk*

Price adv $2 75. 22---6w

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office with neatness and despatch.

BLANKS for sale at this office.

THE BLOODED HORSE

ARABIAN,

WILL stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

ARABIAN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Archie blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, waggon or plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, *Groom*

February 5. 16—

FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their fall supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

which they are determined to sell low for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

They have also on hand a large assortment of LEATHER and SADDLERY, of every description, which they will sell lower than can be purchased in this market.

Turner & Phillips.

Nov. 20. 05—

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Dade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—tf

NOTICE.

ABOUT twelve months since I lost a note executed to me for the sum of twenty dollars by Alexander Strain; the note was executed some time in the year 1825. All persons are forbid trading for said note, and the said Alexander Strain from paying the amount of the same to any one but myself.

James Strain.

March 11. 21—3wp

The stated meeting of the Orange Presbytery will be held at Newbern on the 16th of April, at 7 o'clock in the evening

March 25. 23—

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by William B. Jamieson, bearing date the 4th day of September last, to secure certain debts therein expressed, I will expose to public sale, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 12th day April next, one thousand acres of LAND, more or less, on the waters of Little river, including the Mansion House and Mills of the said Jamieson. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Scott, *Trustee.*

March 25. 23—3w

Stop the Filley.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the night of the 11th inst. a sorrel Filley, two years old in June next. She is likely and in good order, with a long tailand mane, with some white on her forehead, and I think both of her hind feet are white. Any information of her will be thankfully received, and all reasonable charges paid for taking her up and feeding her until I get her again.

Chesley F. Faucett.

Orange county, March 21. 23—3w

☞ The editors of the Greensborough Patriot and Milton Gazette, are requested to give the above three insertions in their papers and forward their accounts to the post-master at Faucett's store for payment. C. F. F.

STOLEN

From the stable of the subscriber on Saturday night the 22d inst. a bay Horse, saddle and bridle. The horse is about eight years old, about four feet ten inches high, has a small white spot on his rump, his eyes weak and sometimes appear as though he would become blind; he is very spirited, particularly when in geer; is remarkably ticklish on his loins, so much so that a mail pad, or even the skirt of a coat, or harness of any kind makes him quite restless and often to kick up. The subscriber is the more particular in describing this peculiarity, as it is one which he has from the first possessed, and may more readily than any other description lead to his discovery. His feet were shod all round, the shoes not swaged, one on a hind foot has been corked and somewhat worn, the others are new. A liberal reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or any information respecting him addressed to the post master at Mount Tirzah, Person county, N. C.

Phillips Moore.

Mount Tirzah, March 25. 23—3w

AT AND UNDER

PRIME COST.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the firm of *BOWERS & NEWBY*, will, by mutual consent, be dissolved on the 16th May next. In order to close the business of the concerns as early as possible, we shall on *FRIDAY NEXT the 14th INST.* commence selling at Wholesale and Retail, for CASH only, the entire STOCK of DRY GOODS, amounting to more than

30 000 DOLLARS.

Comprising, (with a variety of *new* and *fashionable* Goods expected by the FIRST *arrivals* from New York and Philadelphia, of which due notice will be given,) an *extensive* and *choice Spring assortment*, at and under

New-York Prime Cost.

Our determination being to close doors on the day above stated, our town and country friends and the public may be assured of their NOT paying a PROFIT on any one article—they are however requested to CALL and JUDGE for themselves.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS who purchase this spring will find it greatly to their interest to call, there being more than one half of the stock unsold.

☞ A list of the articles comprising the assortment will be published in the Intelligencer of Friday next.

Bowers & Newby,

East side of Sycamore st.

Petersburg, March 11. 22—2w

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Journal, Warrenton Reporter, Hillsborough Recorder, and Tarborough Free Press, will insert the above twice, and forward their accounts to the office of the Petersburg Intelligencer.

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale,

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

As my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpey humpey.

February 12. 17—tf

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a note of hand executed by William H. Adams to the subscriber for seventy one dollars and twenty-four cents, dated in the fall of 1819, with two credits upon it for twenty-five and ten dollars. All persons are forbid trading for said note, and the said William H. Adams from paying the amount of the same to any one but myself.

Martin Hanks.

March 18. 22—3w

FROM THE EAST.

We have had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. King, now in this city, who has been travelling for four years—and returned towards the close of the last year, from Constantinople and the East. He has studied with particular attention the manners and literature of the Arabs and the religious tenets of the Mahometans. He describes the Wahabees of Arabia, as bearing the same relation to the Mahometans themselves, as the Protestants of old did to the Roman Catholics. (It is reported, the reader will recollect, that about the time the destruction of the fleet at Navarino reached the Pacha of Egypt, he was informed of a formidable insurrection of this new sect—and he had to dispatch troops to that quarter.)

Mr. King was at Constantinople about the time so many thousands of the Janissaries were destroyed, in consequence of their mutinous opposition to the introduction of the European system of military discipline. No one, till that critical moment, had any adequate conception of the determined character of the Sultan; but the moment he found the mutiny assuming a serious character, he consulted the ministers of religion whether in such a case it was right to shed the blood of Mahometans; and having obtained their sanction, he ordered the standard of Mahomet, which had not been brought out probably for forty years, to be displayed—and the mutiny still raging, he ordered the Janissaries to be fired upon—Torrents of blood were shed; their bodies thrown into the sea; and navigators who were unacquainted with what was passing in the city, were startled by the 'frequent corses.' It is now well understood, that the project of reform succeeded; that the Sultan triumphed over his rebellious troops; and that the system of European tactics is practising in his army.

Two other proofs were furnished about this time of the Sultan's resolution of character. He ordered the chimnies of the coffee houses in Constantinople to be knocked down; and thus those public places were shut up, where his people met and murmured—and he also ordered the Porters, (a very populous and powerful class, like the Lazaroni of Naples,) to be banished from the city. One would suppose, from these manifestations of spirit, that he will not so readily lend his ear to the demands of the Allies, as might have been expected.

The Greeks are represented to have had before their revolution, many of the elements of an improved literary people. They had large flourishing establishments for education among them. In their religion, they differ in some material respects from the Roman Catholics. They acknowledge no power similar to that of Pope; no great mediator between them and the blessed Saviour. They have no idols in their churches; though they have figures in basso relievo. The congregration partake, as well as their priests, of the communion. They allow the circulation of the scriptures. Their ministers preach in the Greek tongue. The modern Greek bears many traits of resemblance to the ancient Greek language.

Richmond Compiler.

From the National Intelligencer.

DYSPEPSIA.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.—Seven years ago a case of this afflicting disease occurred under the immediate notice of your correspondent, which was completely cured in two months, by the most simple and efficacious of all remedies, abstinence.—It had been brought on by great heedlessness in living, excessive smoking, irregular hours, inactivity, and a free but not very inordinate use of the bottle. The subject was forty three years old, and of excellent constitution; unconscious of the approach or presence of dyspepsia until it had come confirmed an in all likelihood incurable. He applied to a friend, one of the most eminent physicians in Washington, who gave him little hope of an entire cure at his time of life, but suggested the following plan of regimen, as the only probable means of procuring any degree of relief, viz. to abstain from the use of segars, from stimuleus of all kinds, to keep regular hours, and to keep crackers constantly at hand, of which he should eat half a one every half hour, masticating it throughly in order to produce as great a discharge as possible from the salival glands, for the purpose of qualifying the gastric juices of the stomach to promote digestion, and to allay the raging hunger at meal times, which is an invariable symptom, and which may be almost denominated both the cause and the effect of this most unhappy of all maladies.

The Doctor represented the stomach as being of the nature of gum-elastic, or Indian rubber, which, having lost its elasticity, dyspepsia ensues; and that, by keeping this organ constantly, yet gently distended, by so salutary an aliment as the crackers form, together with saliva from the glands of the mouth, occasioned by patient mastication, it slowly recovers its action, its elasticity, and its power to perform the office intended by its place in the system.

His patient carefully and steadily observed his directions, got good sleep in the course of a fortnight, which he has enjoyed ever since, (being now fifty years of age,) excepting when other causes operated to prevent it; took to eating his meals regularly, but moderately; in the course of two months, resumed his habit of smoking, and the use of stimulating drinks in some degree; has enjoyed good health ever since, and is growing more fleshy than he ever was before. It should be remarked, that there can be no danger of exhausting the saliva from the glands, for such has been the wise provision of nature, that the whole body is tributary to the reproduction of this most salutary and indispensable agent of digestion; and, it is most probable that the exercise of the secretory vessels, by which it is conveyed, may assist in promoting the health of the whole system.

I will take the liberty, here, to relate an anecdote which I remember to have read in an old English book, a good while ago.

The custom in that country of permitting the faculty to make experiments upon convicts is well known. Two subjects of the kind were submitted to the College of Physicians, of age, health and habits, as nearly equal as possible, and they gave to the one bread, soaked in water, as his only food; to the other the same quantity of hard bread and water, requiring him to take them separately; the latter preserved good health; the other pined and died in a few months.

I give this anecdote to show the great use of mastication, because the misery and torment attending upon indigestion, are wholly inconceivable to all who have escaped it. PHILANTHROPIS.

MORTLITY.—It is a singular fact, says the New York Daily Advertiser, that within a short time, the following distinguished men have died almost instantaneously, viz: William Pinkney, and Robert G. Harper of Baltimore, William P. Van Ness, and Thos. Addis Emmett, of New York, Richard Stockton, of Princeton, N. J. and Gov. Clinton, at Albany. Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Harper, Mr. Stockton, and Mr. Emmett, were practising lawyers, of the most distinguished talents in the profession. Mr. Van Ness, and Governor Clinton had both belonged to the bar, but had left the practice for a good many years. Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Emmett died in term time, and whilst laboriously engaged in professional business, an excessive attention to which probably contributed to their sudden decease.

A WINDFALL.—A very poor man in Fredonia, Chatauque county, N Y has lately received advice that $45 000 are waiting for his acceptance in England, and he has started to receive it.

FALSE SWEARING.—The Belvidere Apollo mentions that at the late term of the Oyer and Terminer held in Easton, Conrad Cocher, a wealthy and heretofore respected farmer, was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and to pay a fine of $50, for forcing, by threats and stripes, his servant girl to swear falsely.

LAW'S DELAY.—A chancery suit is now pending in England, which was commenced in 1615. The litigated matter is the right of the presentation to a lectureship in Warwick, the annual salary of which is 60*l*. The present Chancellor, to stop the expenditure of money, in the which has already exceeded 15,000*l*., has promised *to look into the case.*

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

IMPORTANT FACTS ON MANUFACTURES.

The committee of congress on manufactures have recently examined on oath Mr. Joseph Marshall, who for the last 30 years, has been engaged in Manchester, in England, and in the Hudson, in New York state, in the cotton trade, and in the manufacture of that article. The important facts which he has communicated, deserve to be republished in every print in this nation. We shall give them in the words of the report of the committee.

Question. Does your acquaintance with the importation and manufacture in Great Britain enable you to form an opinion, whether cotton can be packed in bagging, made of cotton, and transported to that country in good order?

Answer. I have been extensively engaged in the purchase of cotton, and in its manufacture, and am satisfied that cotton, packed in bags, made of cotton, can be transported to England in as good order as that put up in hemp or flax bagging, and when well put up, it will command more in market, particularly in square bales. One reason for the difference is that the bag can be applied to a valuable purpose: another reason is, four pounds are allowed in the hundred weight for tare, and as cotton weighs less than hemp, the purchaser will give the preference to that packed in cotton.

Question. Do manufacturers or purchasers of cotton in England, find the bag made of cotton, of more value, after the cotton is used, than that made of hemp or flax, and if so, to what purpose is it applied?

Answer. They do find the cotton bag of more value, because it is again worked up into coarse cotton, and sold for half price; it is considered too valuable to work into paper, to which latter purpose the hemp bag is usually applied.

Question. Is it likely that large quantities of bagging would be manufactured from cotton in England and imported, if it was admitted into this country, free of, or at a small duty, and would this increase to a great extent, the consumption of the raw material?

Answer. It would no be likely to increase the consumption in England, because the profit would not be likely to pay for the labour bestowed on it. I am of opinion, however, that it might be manufactured in the United States *to great advantage*, and if this be done to any great extent it would necessarily lead to great consumption. I have heretofore contemplated, and have not yet abandoned, establishing a factory for this purpose. I have thought that we could make it *as good as could be desired*, 43 inches wide, and sell it at 14 cents.

REMARKS.

If an experienced manufacturer and merchant, of 30 years standing, can make cotton bagging, "as good as can be desired, 42 inches wide, and sell at 14 cents a yard, in Hudson, where provisions, labor and the raw material are high, what can induce southern planters, who have cheap labour, cheap provisions, and the raw material at the minimum price, to give for millions of yards, which they buy from England and Kentucky, from 20 to 35 cents a yard for hempen bagging, which is certainly inferior to that we have seen made in the west out of cotton, and which has been approved by all competent and impartial judges of the article? The North Carolina committee have settled the question of the superior cheapness of slave labour. The report of congress has proved that cotton bagging is better than that made of hemp and one half cheaper; still unreflecting planters buy hemp bagging at 28 or 30 cents, rather than employ their useless or idle hands at home in fabricating their cotton into bags, which will cost them less than half the money. Is it strange that planters are embarrassed? A PLANTER.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRAZILS.

During the war which has for some time past existed between Buenos Ayres and the Brazils, neutral commerce has, as is usual, suffered; but, all the rest of the world being at peace, the injuries inflicted upon it have not, as formerly, been confined to the United States, but have been extended to the maritime powers of Europe. None of the suffering commercial powers have yet thought proper to make war upon either of the belligerents on account of their aggressions, although all of them have probably made remonstrances. We are informed by the King of France, in his late speech to the legislature, that a demand of satisfaction has been made upon them, for the injuries done to the French commerce. Last summer, in consequence of the Brazilian government failing to make the prompt redress which Mr. Raguet conceived was justly due to citizens of the United States, he demanded his passports, and returned home, without the instructions of the executive. This was a delicate step, very seldom taken without instructions, and generally, when taken, the prelude to immediate war. In this state of things, the United States being left without a diplomatic representative at Rio Janeiro, Mr Rebello, on the 30th of May last, addressed a note to the secretary of state, requesting that a successor might be appointed to Mr. Raguet, and that his conduct might be disproved. What ought the president to have done? He had no power to make war, if a case for war existed, which has not been shown. The secretary of state, in his note to Mr. Rebello, of the next day, admits that the demand of his passports, on the part of Mr. Raguet, was his personal act, for which he stood responsible to his own government *only*, and very properly abstains from throwing any censure upon that Minister, at the instance of a foreign government. And Mr. Rebello is informed that the president will replace Mr. Raguet by the appointment of a successor, upon the assurance which had been given, that he should be received with the consideration due to his official character, and on the further assurance being given that in all cases in which injuries have been inflicted on the *property* or *persons* of American citizens, contrary to the public law, a prompt arrangement will be made by the government of Brazil, satisfactory to the United States. This further assurance was accordingly given in Mr. Rebello's note of the 1st of June last, and he was informed by Mr. secretary Clay, in reply, that a successor would be appointed to Mr. Raguet. Mr. Tudor, a citizen of the United States, eminently entitled to the confidence of the government, then at Lima, was appointed to that station; his nomination has been approved by the senate; and he has probably, we understand, reached Rio Janeiro before this time.

Such is the amicable arrangement which has provoked the censure of some of the leading prints of the opposition, and especially of the New York Enquirer and its present ally the Evening Post. We think that the public will form a very different judgment of this affair. If the Brazilian government had refused to make the pledge which the secretary of state obtained, and had taken the ground that, whenever the American government thought proper to send a successor to Mr. Raguet, it would discuss our claims, the president could not well have declined appointing a minister, on that sole condition. By obtaining the solemn pledge that all injuries committed upon the persons or property of American citizens shall be promptly and fully indemnified, the secretary of state annexed a condition to the sending of a successor to Mr Raguet, on which we had not strictly a right to insist. To the redemption of that pledge, the good faith of the government of Brazil—the security for the performance of all treaties—is committed. This arrangement is pronounced by the New York Enquirer to be a patched up affair, and our government is charged with submitting to insult from a petty potentate, &c. The wiles of the opposition leaders, ready to take sides against their own government whenever a party object is to be accomplished, must excite, through such organs as the Enquirer, the alarm and apprehension of the sober and reflecting.

In the colonial controversy with Great Britain, the American executive, according to the opposition prints, was too firm and unyielding in support of the interests of the United States. And now that executive, which could not be awed into compliance with the terms dictated by an ambiguous act of the British Parliament, is alleged to have tamely submitted to the Brazilian power! With such doctrins as those, which are put forth by the Editor of the Enquirer, the peace of the country would not be preserved six months after his party should be in power.

Whilst upon this subject, we take occasion to add our belief, that the statement that a different rule is to be applied to the public ships of the United States in the ports of Brazil, in respect to the payment of duties, from that to which the public vessels of other countries are made to conform, is wholly erroneous.

From the National Intelligencer.

DEFENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

We have received from a New Hampshire friend a tract entitled "A Defence of the National Administration, in an Address to the people of New Hampshire, by CATO." It is a composition of great power, and treats with uncommon force the several topics which it necessarily passes in review. The motto to the address gives an insight into the scope and nature of its demonstrations:

"Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,
The gen'rous plan of power deliver'd down,
From age to age, by your renown'd forefathers,
[So dearly bought, the price of so much blood:]
O let it never perish in your hands!
But piously transmit it to your children."

Little space is allowed to us for extracts from the publications of the day, but our readers will excuse our making room for two or three passages of this tract, remarkable as saying much within a small compass:

On the Public Expenditures.

"The president has been charged with extravagance in the expenditures of the public money. He has been called to answer for appropriations made by congress long before he was president, and for usages of the government, in compensating public servants, established and settled by his predecessors. He has been accused of taking public money for private purposes: and, when this accusation has been disproved by the highest official testimony, the falsehood has been repeated and re-affirmed, with the most impudent affrontery. We believe that, in his administration, no instance can be produced of a departure from that strict economy which marked the measures of Mr. Monroe, Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson. His practice has been in accordance with the principles advanced in his messages to congress. In them he has urged upon the consideration of congress the policy of making provision for the speedy and total discharge of the national debt; the observance of the strictest economy in the application of the public funds; and a regard to that 'maxim of political economy which the steward of the public money should never suffer without urgent necessity, to be transcended, which keeps the expenditures of the year within the limits of its receipts.'

"The flourishing state of our finances affords ample demonstrative proof that there has been neither waste nor prodigality in the expenses of government."

On the Colonial Trade.

"The loss of the Colonial Trade has been imputed to the mis-conduct of the Administration. The Opposition affect to represent that the difficulties, on this subject, are of recent origin, and charge them to the 'diplomatic imbecility and idiotism of John Quincy Adams and his Cabinet.' They charitably assume every thing in favor of the British government, and against their own. Every thing the British do is right, and all our government does is wrong. They advocate the British side of the question, with all their ability, and with as much zeal and eagerness as the British minister himself. The failure to adjust these difficulties by negotiation, is to them a matter of joyous triumph.

"It is known that the controversy on this subject began long before Mr. Adams was president. And it is just as well known that he could not accept the terms proposed by the British government, without departing essentially from the principles maintained by his predecessors.

"A direct trade with the British Colonies, on terms of fair reciprocity, would be undoubtedly beneficial to both countries. In all conventional arrangements, the advantages should be mutual. Independent nations should treat on equal terms. In this controversy, Mr. Adams urged our rights, ably and decisively, but with temper and moderation. He put forth no new doctrine. He contended for no new rule of principle. He stood upon known and accustomed ground. He maintained the principles of our government from its origin. From these principles he could not depart, consistent with the interests or honor of the country.

"The British interdict of our direct trade, will not essentially injure our commercial or navigating interest. This assertion is justified by our experience since that interdict took effect. If, indeed, it operated much more injuriously, it should be borne with a patriotic feeling, until the prevalence of more liberal views in the British Cabinet should do justice to the claims of an equal and independent nation. We should remember, under whatever injury it inflicts upon us, that an entire deprivation of that trade would be an evil infinitely less than its possession, on terms incompatible with our character and proper self-respect. Among nations, as among individuals, when honor is lost, all is lost."

On the Alleged Mal-Administration of Affairs.

"Where, fellow-citizens, are the certain marks, the infallible indications of a bad administration of your government? What branch of national industry has been discouraged and depressed? What national interest sacrificed or abandoned? Where has been any waste of the public treasures? What new and oppressive burdens have been imposed upon you? Who has suffered persecution or oppression? Who has been illegally imprisoned or deprived of his rights and liberties? On what occasion has the course of public justice been stayed or interrupted? What principle of the constitution or of civil freedom has been violated? Where are the violence and convulsions, the throes and the plunges of an arbitrary and a bankrupt government? Happy! happy people! Your grievances exist only in the heated imaginations of intemperate politicians. Your blessings are real, substantial, felt, enjoyed."

The Measures of the Administration.

"The Measures of Mr. Adams's administration have been tested by experience. Their happy results are witnessed in our general prosperity.

"The leading features, in his policy, are peace at home and peace abroad.

"To seek peace with all the world, in the true spirit of peace.

"To settle the difficulties with inevitably arise in our intercourse with other nations, by fair and friendly negotiations, and not by the sword.

"To give to our commerce and navigation new privileges and greater advantages, by forming treaties of amity and commerce, on just and equal terms with the nations with whom we have trade and intercourse.

"To husband our resources. To observe the strictest economy in the application of the public funds. To regard the maxim that keeps our yearly expenses within our yearly income, and, by these means, to accomplish the speedy and total discharge of the public debt.

"To protect domestic industry in all its diversified branches, and thereby, so to encourage its prosperity and success, as will enable the country to supply all its own wants and necessities—all its conveniences and comforts; and become truly independent of the rest of the world.

"To cherish a spirit of internal improvement, which creates and extends the means of inter-communication, and which lessens the distance between the remote parts of this great country, and makes them better acquainted with each other; which enables them to supply each other's wants, and, which, by the interchange of a vast domestic commerce, and the kindly operating influences of a thousand causes, teaches us that we are brethren of one great republic, having the same government, the same interest, and the same destiny."

American Importation.

A letter received in Washington, dated New York, the 15th inst. says: "Yesterday, and the day before, arrived at this port eight ships from England and France, with the manufactures of those nations to the amount of, probably, not less than four millions of dollars. The France, from Havre, has a cargo alone which cost nearly one million of dollars. How such an amount is to be paid for, in addition to a supply which seemed to be already sufficient for a two years' consumption, is for our free trade statesmen to determine. There is hardly specie enough in the country to pay the shipping charges. That very considerable of the cost will never be paid, I have not the least doubt; as there will, no doubt, be a very heavy loss. Suppose it to be 20 per cent.—Europe is still the gainer, as the 80 per cent. is ready cash, through the glorious system of auctions—a system of itself sufficient to damn the trade and manufactures of any country, aided as it is, by our credit system at the Custom House. On the one-third of all that enormous amount, on the average, the importers, British and French agents, and auctioneers, receive a credit of ten months. What a capital for speculation, and a temptation to continue importation! Such has been the effect on the prices of goods in this market by such a flood of goods, that the auctioneers could not even sell their sample packages yesterday. Prints (calicoes) that sold two weeks ago for 27 cents, many packages were sold yesterday at 20 and 21; cloths that sold at the same time at $3 to 3 would not bring but $2 and 3. The situation of our trade and business this spring is truly appalling: money must be raised, and merchandise will be sacrificed to raise it."

State Finances of Maryland.

It appears that owing to the differences which occurred between the Senate and the House of Delegates, during the last two or three days of the session, the legislature of Maryland finally adjourned without making any provision to meet either the ordinary expenses of government, or the appropriations which that body had previously authorised. The differences to which we allude, it seems, grew out of the General Assessment Bill, which bill, we understand, contained the provisions upon which reliance was placed for the replenishment of the Treasury. The Annapolis Republican informs us that, "in a few weeks there will not be money in the State Treasury to meet common appropriations;" and the editor adds:—

"Three expedients only suggest themselves, from which it seems to us that the executive have the possibility of selecting in such an emergency.

1st. To suffer the faith of the state to be violated, the officers of government, the Judiciary, Revolutionary pensioners and others, just claimants, to go unpaid, and to refrain from incurring even indispensable obligations; in short, to stop payment.

2d To convene the legislature, and again urge them to perform their duty; an expensive if not a vexatious expedient, and in the present spirit of the parties, hardly promising success.

3d. To assume the responsibility, not authorised indeed by law, but which seems to us to be justified by the exigency, of borrowing sufficient sums to meet such demands as cannot be delayed, and trust to the countenance of the people and the wisdom of the next legislature to ratify and approve of their proceeding."

A model of a Rail Road, 200 feet in length, is now exhibiting in Wentworth street, opposite the residence of John Hume, esq. It is on an inclination of 22 feet to the mile. A car bearing 36 bales of cotton, weighing 13,000 pounds, has been placed upon it, which is propelled with ease, by only two hands, the whole length each way. It is open to the inspection of the citizens, and has been an object of curiosity to many, who, from the exhibition, seem satisfied of the practicability of executing the proposed Rail Road, from this model. Those who sincerely doubted before, have had their doubts entirely removed on this interesting subject.

Chas. Courier.

From the New York Evening Post.

LIVERWORT.

Gentlemen:—You will confer a favor on many now suffering by coughs, colds, and spitting of blood, by making known in your valuable paper the complete relief obtained by the use of a decoction made from the Liverwort, and the syrup of the same, if genuine and taken in season, or before the lungs become ulcerated. There is no disease which so completely baffles the skill of the physician, and mocks the power of medicine, as the consumption, (no less than 1800 died in the city of New York the last year,) and even the Liverwort will not effect a cure after the lungs become ulcerated. It is only in the inflammatory stage that the Liverwort is useful. It is now ascertained, from the best medical authority, that the Liverwort possesses four valuable qualities in removing and curing coughs, colds and spitting of blood.

1. Diuretic, [promoting the flow of urine]
2. Diaphoretic, [producing perspiration]
3. Mucilaginous, expectorant and healing.]
4. Tonic, [bitter and astringent.]

During the time of taking the Liverwort tea or syrup, the patient should abstain from all heating and stimulating food and drink. Milk should be their principal diet. Great care should be taken in procuring the genuine herb and syrup; there is an herb that very much resembles the genuine, but does not possess the same qualities. If the lungs have become ulcerated, which may be known by the sinking of the matter in water raised in the morning, then the Liverwort will be of no use to the person in this sage of the disease.

Extract of a letter from Harrisburgh, dated March 17, 1828.

"The Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road Bill has this day finally passed both houses, by a vote of about two-thirds. It appropriates two millions of dollars for this year. The improvements authorised will cost, according to the estimates of engineers, upwards of eight millions of dollars, and may be completed in about four years. The bill authorises surveys with a view to other important improvements. When all is finished, the riches of the whole state will be fully developed, and there will be an ample trade not only for Philadelphia but for Baltimore.—The rail road from Philadelphia to Columbia will be eighty-four miles in length, and the commissioners are authorised to put the whole under contract immediately. Pennsylvania had the honour of completing the first turnpike in America, and will now complete the first rail road for state purposes."

Col. Brearley, with 500 Indian warriors of the Creek nation, whom he had accompanied 30 miles north of Little Rock in Arkansas Territory, reached the latter place on the 24th of January, after encountering great difficulties, owing to the excessive badness of the roads and the state of the waters. Boats, with 280 of the woman and children of the Indians, and some warriors, also arrived on the same night in safety. The Colonel, notwithstanding his severe fatigue, appeared to be in fine health and spirits, and the Indians were much pleased with the country in which they were about to settle as far as they had seen it. They will soon set out for their ulterior place of destination, when Col. Brearley will return and conduct to the same region of country 3000 more of the Creek Indians.

HEIRS OF GOVERNOR CLINTON.

It will be seen with satisfaction—so far at least as the sum voted can be deemed a just and sufficient tribute from this great state—that a bill appropriating Ten Thousand Dollars for the infant children of the late Gov. Clinton, has been ordered to a third reading, by a very large vote. The sum is independent of the balance of the salary which is to be paid—amounting, probably to about $3000.

We are persuaded, from the course of the debate, that this was the largest sum which probably could be carried; yet how inadequate does it seem, either in reference to the state—this great and opulent state—or to the services, which it is intended in some degree to reward.

N. Y. American.

The late Lord Chancellor Eldon has condemned, in the House of Lords, the attack on the Turkish fleet at Navarino, and pledged himself to prove that the treaty of mediation between the Greeks and Turks, was indefensible by the law of nations.

Extensive efforts, it is said, have been made in Portugal, to prepare the nation for the overthrow of the Constitution given by the emperor of Brazil, and the assumption of absolute power by Don Miguel.

Foreign Intelligence.

An arrival at Boston from Havre, has brought Paris letters and papers to the 20th February.

The Grand Sultan has issued a proclamation, in which he refuses to acknowledge the independence of Greece, and calls upon all his subjects, civil and religious, to defend their rights and their country.

Letters from Constantinople had been received to the 11th of January. A new allied squadron, including some vessels of the Netherlands, it was stated, had entered the Archipelago, and was advancing towards the Dardanelles. This news had forced the Porte from his attitude of calmness to measures of an opposite character; and he had given orders for closing the Bosphorus.

The new manifesto of the Porte had been received at Paris.

Another letter from Constantinople states that the Grand Seignior caused to be arrested several Sciote Greeks, among whom was the rich Realli, charged with having communications with the insurgents, and had caused them to be cast into the Bostandji Baschi. The richest Greek merchants were alarmed and fled, among whom was Danesi, banker of the Russian embassy, who has already been once exiled to Asia. An order was issued for all subjects of France, England and Russia, to depart for the Archipelago. Some only of the most respectable remain under the immediate protection of the porte, to liquidate the affairs of all, and beyond this no exception is admitted.

A letter from Odessa, dated January 27, gives information from Constantinople to the 14th. It was reported that Realli, who had been imprisoned, had been strangled, after two days of torture. It was inferred from this, he being a native of Scio, that the castle of Scio had fallen into the hands of the Greeks.

From the Danube, Feb. 5.

It is affirmed that, by the additional convention, signed at London on the 21st of December, between the three powers, a further delay of two months is granted to the Porte, to effect, during that time the pacification of Grece, on the basis of the convention of the 6th of July. The legation of the Netherlands at Constantinople is mentioned as the organ through which this delay is to be intimated to the Porte. Now, as it may be taken for granted that this term of two months must be reckoned from the time when the communication is made at Constantinople, it is probable that the important question will remain undecided till the month of April, even supposing that the Porte should again refuse its assent to the proposals of the Three Allied Powers.

The instructions sent to M. de Ribeaupierre, to stop for the present either at Malta or Corfu, as well as Count Guilleminot's return to Corfu, appear to be immediately connected with this new attempt, to render a further appeal to arms unnecessary.—Some reports even say, that a proposal has been made to the Porte to send Deputies to Malta to a kind of Congress, with the Ambassadors of the other Courts. Nothing further has yet transpired respecting the change in the Russian Cabinet, which accounts, from St. Petersburgh, spoke of as probable.

A twenty-gun ship, going through naval revolutions, at Alexandria, under French officers, has been blown up, and the crew and two of the French instructors perished.

Paris, February 8.

"The people of this country are at present agitated by two points of peculiar and strong interest.—The first, is an impeachment of the legitimacy of the Duke of Orleans, and a claim to his possessions and dignities by an English countess. The allegations of the lady, who is said to have been born in Italy, are, that the former Duke and Duchess of Orleans, the supposed parents of the present Duke, were travelling *incognito*, in that country, and were resting at Verona, when her own, and the birth of the present Duke, took place; that for certain family reasons, it was important that the heir of Orleans should prove a son, but that it was a daughter—namely, herself; and that a male child of an artizan of Verona being born simultaneously, they were secretly exchanged, by which the young Veronese plebian was made a French Prince, and the French Princess turned into a young cit of Verona. Subsequent events acquainted her with the fact in question, and after collecting all the evidence she has been able to discover, she has come forward to demand her rights. The affair is so strange, and the means of proof are so difficult, that I doubt whether she will prevail.

The second occurrence referred to, is a wonderful phenomenon exhibited in the person of a little girl, thirty-two months old. It is said the whites of each eye exhibit in distinct letters, which grow in size as she advances in age, the words "NAPOLON EMPEREUR," in capitals. The word *Napoleon* is above, and the word "*Empereur*" below, the sight of the eye, which is a livery blue. She has been visited by the most eminent anatomists, who are unable to detect any deception in the appearance.—The fact seems to be strongly attested; and is, of course, wholly unaccounted for. The people seem to look upon it as a sort of miracle; while the more reflecting regard it merely as one of those sports of nature, which are so fantastic, and at times so amazing.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Saturday, March 15.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, after a less amount of preliminary business than is usual, the house went into committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade. Mr. Sergeant then resumed his remarks, which were interrupted on Friday by a successful motion for the committee to rise. Mr. Sergeant spoke long and very ably, in defence of the claim. After he sat down. Mr. Sutherland spoke on the same side, and was succeeded by Mr. Weems, who shortly delivered his opinions on the other side. Mr. Archer then made a successful motion for the committee to rise. A message was received from the president in reply to a resolution calling for information as to our territory west of the Rocky Mountain, conaining the information required.

Monday, March 17.

In the Senate, the bill to prevent desertions in the army was discussed, and, having been amended, was ordered to a third reading. The bill to grant certain lands to the state of Alabama for purposes of internal improvement was also, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriations for the navy was taken up in committee of the whole, with the amendments made in the senate. The amendment making appropriations for the first quarter of 1829 was disagreed to. The committee then took up the bill making appropriations for fortifications, as amended by the senate, and refused to concur with the amendment appropriating 50,000 dollars for a fortification at Barrataria. The committee reported the non-concurrence, and the house concurred in their disagreement. The other amendment made by the senate was concurred in. The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the tariff bill when Mr. Barnard, of New York, made some observations against the bill, and in favor of the amendment. After speaking with great force and pertinence for about an hour and a half, Mr. Ingham took the floor. The committee then rose and reported progress.

Tuesday, March 18.

In the Senate, the bill to grant certain relinquished lands to the state of Alabama for purposes of internal improvement, and the bill to authorize the president of the United States to lease certain lead mines in Missouri, and the bill to prevent desertions in the army, were severally read a third time, and passed. The bill for the relief of the widow of the late Major General Brown was taken up and made the special order of the day for Friday. Considerable discussion took place on the bill to provide for the final settlement of land claims in the several states and territories.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. M'Duffie laid a resolution on the table proposing an alteration in the rules of the house, so as to prevent any member from remaining covered during the session of the house without the leave of the speaker. The house, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill in amendment of an act imposing duties on imports, when Mr. Ingham addressed the committee in a speech of nearly three hours in length, in opposition to Mr Mallary's amendment, and in support of the bill as reported by the committee on manufactures. Mr. Johns then moved that the committee rise, and the committee then rose and reported progress.

Wednesday, March 19.

In the Senate, the bill for the erection of a Breakwater, at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading—ayes 24, noes 17. The discussion of the bill providing for the final settlement of land claims in the states of Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the territory of Florida, was continued.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered on Tuesday by Mr. M'Duffie, to amend the rules of the house, so as to prohibit any member from wearing his hat during the session of the house, was laid on the table by a vote of 88 to 78. The House in committee of the whole, then concurred in the amendment made by the senate in the bill making appropriations for the military service, and consequently that bill has passed. The house then resumed in committee of the whole, the discussion on the tariff, when Mr. Johns occupied the floor until the committee rose, in defence of the amendment of Mr. Mallary, and in opposition to the bill reported. Mr. Hoffman, of New York, has the floor for to-morrow.

Thursday, March 20.

In the Senate, a motion made by Mr. Branch, to consider the resolution fixing the 8th day of April for the adjournment of congress, was, after some discussion, lost without a division. The consideration of the bill providing for the adjustment of private land claims, in several states and territories, was resumed, and a substitute for the bill was offered by Mr. Berrien.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. Woods, of Ohio, relative to the conduct of Col. M'Kenney, in deposing an individual among the Creeks, was again under discussion, and several amendments were offered and adopted, but before any question was taken, the hour devoted to resolutions having expired, the discussion was arrested. The house then, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, resumed the discussion of the tariff, when Mr. Hoffman spoke for about four hours in defence of the bill, as reported, and in opposition to the amendment. Before he had concluded his remarks, the committee rose and reported progress.

Friday, March 20.

In the Senate, the bill for the organization of the militia was discussed and laid on the table, on motion of Mr Noble, who gave notice that he should offer a substitute for the bill. The bill for the erection of a breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, was passed. The bill providing for invalid pensioners was passed. The senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Woods, and under discussion during the two preceding days, was adopted without further debate. Various other resolutions asking for information on the subject of the Indians, were laid on the table by different members, and will be taken up in regular course to-morrow. When the orders of the day were called, Mr. Everett moved that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole on the claim of Richard W. Meade. Mr. Mallary and Mr. Oakley rose at the same time to make a motion, the object of which was to get the tariff under discussion. Mr. Oakley having obtained the floor, moved to postpone the private business, but the motion was rejected—ayes 60, noes 82. The house then in committee of the whole resumed the discussion of Mr. Meade's claim. Mr. Archer spoke at length in favor of the claim, and Mr. Bunner had the floor when the committee rose. On the question that the committee have leave to sit again on this claim the motion was opposed, and as no quorum voted upon it, a motion to adjourn was carried before the question was decided.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 2.

John Reid, convicted at Boston of passing a forged check for 10,000 dollars, has been sentenced to fifteen days solitary confinement and eight years hard labor in the state prison.

An Indian Chief of the Nova Scotia tribe has, in person, presented a petition to the legislature of that province praying that the selling of Rum to the Indians may be prohibited

Dr. Samuel G Howe, who has recently returned from Greece, proposes to publish a Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution.

The stockholders of the old Bank of the State of Tennessee, have resolved to wind up its affairs and dissolve the copartnership.

An Ox raised in Springfield, New Jersey, and lately sold in New-York for 880 dollars, is estimated to weigh 4000 pounds.

A deficit is said to have been discovered in the treasury of the state of Mississippi of five or six thousand dollars; and the committee of accounts have taken possession of the treasurer's negroes and other property, to secure the state against loss.

The Jackson (Tennessee) Gazette mentions, as an evidence of the hardness of the times, that one magistrate of that town had rendered upwards of one thousand judgments for the last year.

The debate on Mr. Chilton's resolutions is said to have cost the United States 23,000 dollars. Some of our cotemporaries seem to doubt whether that amount will be saved by retrenchment.

The Rev. A. G. Frazee, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Westfield, New Jersey, is about to succeed to the title of Lord Lovatt, in Scotland, with an annuity of twenty thousand pounds sterling.

Mrs. Canning, widow of the late Premier of England, has been elevated to the peerage by the title of Viscountess Canning, of Kinbrahen, in Kilkenny.

The fare between the cities of Philadelphia and New York has been reduced to two dollars.

The annual interest of the British funded debt in 1815, was 28,276,000*l*.—in 1827, 25,500,000*l*.

The dwelling house at Sedge Field, the summer residence of the late General Brown, near Wrightsville, on the Sound, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d instant. The house had been just prepared for the reception of Mrs. Brown, who was about to make it a permanent habitation, when some villain, probably with a view of concealing his thefts, set fire to the building.

Cape-Fear Recorder

James Capps, the owner of the land on which the most productive gold mine in Mecklenburg county, and perhaps in the state, has been found, died at his residence near Charlotte, on the 7th instant. Poor old man—his *gold mine* was his *grave!* The treasures dug from his land gave employment, and subsistence, and even *wealth* to others; but they proved the death of him who *might* have profited most by them. Anterior to the discovery of his gold mine, he owned but a few acres of the most sterile and apparently valueless land in Mecklenburg county, which yielded a miserable subsistence to himself and family; but they had *stayed* on the place, in a half-starved condition, for many years. The discovery of the gold mine, however, had a magical effect on the wo-begone condition of the family. No sooner was the old man's pocket's well lined with cash, from the products of his auriferous soil, than himself and family plunged into extravagance and excess; and the BOTTLE, that too common resort of those whom affliction has suddenly elevated to a condition for which nature and habit has unsuited them, cut short the days of this *miserably fortunate* old man! *West. Car.*

It is to be feared that the late tremblings of the earth, which have been felt here, indicate some more terrible catastrophe in South America. The earthquake which destroyed Caraccas in 1812, was in like manner sensible here, and still more in the south, and in the valley of the Mississippi. The vibrations seem to have been more violent in the towns south of us, than in Baltimore.

Baltimore American.

The legislature of Indiana has pased a law authorising the construction of a canal from the navigable waters of the Wabash to those of the Maumee, of Lake Erie. The estimated expense is about one million of dollars. The lands which the U. States have given towards constructing the work, are supposed to be worth that sum.

It is stated in the Boston Palladium, that the executive of the U. S. is said to have invited the government of Maine to designate a gentleman in that state, whom they preferred to be sent to Russia to advocate their claim before the emperor as umpire—and William Pitt Preble, judge of the supreme court, has been recommended by upwards of 90 members of the legislature.

The bill for continuing the Cumberland road, to Zanesville, in Ohio, passed the house of representatives, on the 25th ult. by a vote of *one hundred and twenty-eight* to *fifty four*. If, on this occasion, the members may be considered as representing the wishes of their constituents, there is an overwhelming majority, more than two thirds of the nation, in favor of internal improvement, by the general government. *Geo. Pat.*

Spontaneous Combustion.—A Boston thet paper of March 17th remarks, that perhaps it is not generally known that hemp, or cotton and oil together, will produce fire. Several instances of spontaneous combustion have occurred in this town. Last week, one of our merchants discovered that a lot of Oiled trowsers, made of duck or cotton, which were laid in a heap over night, had taken fire, and 15 or 20 of them were entirely destroyed. We give this notice as a caution to those who are in the habit of mixing the above articles, as their property may be in great danger from this self created fire, when least expected.

Transylvania University.—The following extract from the report of the trustees of the Transylvania University, to the legislature of the state of Kentucky, (signed by gentlemen of both parties) furnishes a satisfactory refutation of certain statements in relation to the Morrison legacy, which have been industriously circulated to answer mere party purposes:

"Although the trustees have never been in possession of the legacy of twenty thousand dollars, the institution has received its full benefit. The executor has punctually paid the interest, quarter yearly, and it has been faithfully applied, in conformity with the will of the donor: and he will, as soon as the principal is realized from the estate, either pay it over to the board or secure it to their entire satisfaction, at their option. The testator required no more by his will—we, as representatives of the legatee, can ask nothing beyond. The uncertainty of the amount of the residuary legacy, arises out of unliquidated claims for and against the estate; its transfer into the hands of the trustees will be deferred, from necessity, until those claims are settled. With the utmost confidence in the ability, integrity, and generous devotion of the executor to the interests of the institution, we rely on his bringing the affairs of the estate to as speedy and prosperous a conclusion as their intricacy will admit."

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. April 1st, 1828.

A
Walker Anderson
Wm. Anderson
Benj. H. Alston
Thos. Armstrong
Nicholas Atkins
James Allison
Miss Polly Anderson
Archibald A Austin

B
Joshua Berry
James Bradley
Benjamin R. Baird
Wimson Burton
Wm. D. Bethell 2
Ezekiel Brewer
James Browning
Thomas Burlow
Jas. Blackwell

C
Samuel Child 4
Duncan Cameron
John Cheek
James Crabtree 3
Thomas Clancy 2
James Child 3
John Cooley
Issac Craig
John Carigan
James A Craig

D
Lydia Dilliard
Miss Martha Debruler
Wm. A. F. Davidson 3
Edward Davis
Elijah Dollar
Mr. Douglas
Robert Davis
m. L. & Ann Durham
Thomas Dodson
John H Davis
John Dickerson

E
Robert Eaton

F
Henry B. Elliott
Dr. Thos. J. Faddis 3
Nathan Finley
Alecy Flintam
George Ferrill
Sterling W. Fowler
Franklin Library Soc.
Henry M. Fitts
Mrs. Mary Flintiff

G
Dr. Wm. B. Grove
Jonathan Grant
Robert Gressam

H
Mrs. Mary Harris
Wm. Harrison
Catharine Horton
James Hutcheson
Archibald Henderson
William Holt
Thomas Holloway 2
Francis L. Hawks
Wm. Huntington
George Hathco
Henry Hurdle
James Hurdle
Miss Ann L. Hooper
John Hart
Andrew Hughes
Neal H. Horton
Issac H. House 2
Phebe Hazell
Thomas Hastings
W. H. Hill
Mordecai L. Hammond
Agathe Haynes
Miss Nancy Huntington

I
Phillip & Mary Isley
William Inscore

J
Samuel S Jackson
Edmund Jones
Stephen Jestice

L
Aaron W. Lyon
Robert Love
Cincinnatus D. Lindsey
Wm. Lipscomb
Nicholas Long 2
Mrs. Mary Laws
Caleb Linsey
Joseph W. Latta

M
Richard Mason 2
James H. Morrow
John M. Moody
Joseph Marshall 2
W. M'Cauley
A. D. Murphey 2
David Murden
Phillip Mershen
Stephen Moore
James B. Moore
Mrs. Ann Mackee
Peter U. Murphey
Alfred Moore
Mrs. Fanny Murden
Mrs. Mary Marshall

N
Robert Nale
Robert Nutt

P
Miss Jane G Polk
Daniel A. Pardue
N. J. Palmer 2
Thomas Patterson
Mann Patterson
Martin Pickett
Temperance Primrose

R
Willis Reeves
Wiley A. Reese
John Roberts
Frederick Reeves
Delilah Rhodes

S
Stephen S. Sarsley
John Scott 2
Miss Eliza Sloan
Robert Strange
John Stockard
J. P. Sneed 2
Wm. Smith
Miss Sarah Scott
James Strayhorn 3

T
Owen Thomas
James Turner 2
Josiah Turner
William Thompson
Mrs. Martha Turner
John U. Taylor

W
Thomas Wilson
John Waggoner
Miss Eliza G. Womack
Johnston Webb
P. H. Winston
Levi Williams
Mrs. Elizabeth Woods
John Walker
James Webb
Mrs. Margaret Watson
Mrs. Elenor Wittye
Kirkland & Webb

Y
James M. Yancey
David Yarborough 3

☞ Those who have been in the habit of making deposits, are notified that unless they call and pay arrearages, and make new deposits, they need not expect to receive their letters, except on cash payments

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

April 1. 24—3w

READY MADE CLOTHING.

N. J. PALMER has just received and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, an assortment of

Ready Made CLOTHING.

consisting of Great Coats, Cloaks, Surtouts, Frock and Close Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. also

Leghorn, Sattin & Silk BONNETS,

trimmed; which he will sell at reduced prices for cash.

All orders for articles in the above line will be received and promptly supplied.

He still continues to keep an assortment of *BOOKS & STATIONARY* for sale at his usual low prices. Additional supplies short expected.

April 1. 24—3w

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing the following negroes, now in the possession of Richard Peacock, viz. Mill, aged about 36 years, and her children Julia aged 11, Rose aged 9, Peter aged 5, Cato aged 3, and Anne aged 1 year, as the title to them cannot be made good without my consent.

Martin Palmer.

April 1. 24—3wp

THE HOUR OF PRAYER.

Let your prayers, like the ancient sacrifices, ascend morning and evening. Let your day begin and end with God. *Channing.*

MORNING.

Now is the hour so soft and mild,
  Now is the hallowed hour,
When all my heart's affection's pure
  Should feel devotion's power—
Oh, dream not now of earthly things;
  Oh, wake no earth-born string;
But to the altar of thy God,
  Thy heart's best offerings bring.
    See in the kindling east the sun
    His race of duty has begun.

Oh! give thy first best thoughts to him,
  Whose all pervading power
Preserved thy slumbering soul from harm,
  Through the one midnight hour;
Whose shield of care is over all,
  Whose love will never fail;
Oh! let thy praise to him ascend,
  On every swelling gale,
    Who bids thy walking eyes survey
    The glories of the newborn day.

All nature lends her melodies,
  To swell the grateful song,
Then join, my child, with heart and tongue,
  The rapturous notes prolong;
Lay not on any earthly shrine
  The incense of thy heart;
But let this hallowed hour to thee
  An influence blest impart;
    And let thy matin song arise,
    With nature's choral symphonies.

EVENING.

'Tis evening now;—the day's last beam
  Has faded in the west,
And in the smooth transparent wave
  The sun has sunk to rest.
Husb'd are the tuneful voices sweet
  Of nature's warbling throng,
Save where the plantive nightingale
  Pours forth her evening song.
    Now let thy vesper hymn ascend
    To God thy father and thy friend.

The radiant orbs which nightly shine
  From their far homes above,
With day's bright beams alike proclaim
  A heavenly Father's love:
To him with humble reverence now
  Bow down in silent prayer,
And let the hallow'd thoughts of Heaven
  Absorb each earthly care—
    Implore his blessings on the night,
    His watchful care, 'till morning light.

BERTHA.

CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE BY THE TURKS.

One of the most interesting and affecting chapters in *Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, is that in which the historian narrates the particulars of the siege and capture of the capital of the eastern empire by Turks, under command of Mahomet the second, in the evermemorable year 1453. The whole of the chapter is too long for insertion in our columns; but the following extracts will be read with interest, at the present period, when Constantinople is menaced by the great powers of Europe. *Pet. Intel.*

"After a siege of forty days," says the historian, "the fate of Constantinople could no longer be averted. The diminutive garrison was exhausted by a double attack: the fortifications, which had stood for ages against hostile violence, were dismantled on all sides by the Ottoman cannon, many breaches were opened; and near the gate of St. Romanus, four towers had been levelled with the ground.

"Several days were employed by the Sultan in the preparations for the assault: and a respite was granted by his favorite science of astrology, which had fixed on the 29th of May, as the fortunate and fatal hour. On the evening of the 27th, he issued his final orders; assembled in his presence the military chiefs; and disposed his heralds through the camp to proclaim the duty, and the motives of the perilous enterprise. In this holy warfare, the Moslems were exerted to purify their minds with prayer, their bodies with seven ablutions, and to abstain from food till the close of the ensuing day. A crowd of dervishes visited the tents, to instil the desire of martyrdom, and the assurance of spending an immortal youth, amidst the rivers and gardens of paradise, and in the embraces of black-eyed virgins. Yet Mahomet principally trusted to the efficacy of temporal and visible rewards. A double pay was promised to the victorious troops. 'The city and the buildings,' said Mahomet, 'are mine; but I resign to your valor the captives and the spoil, the treasures of gold and beauty; be rich and be happy. Many are the provinces of my empire; the intrepid soldier who first ascends the walls of Constantinople, shall be rewarded with the fairest and most wealthy; and my gratitude shall accumulate his honors and fortunes above the measures of his own hopes.' Such various and potent motives diffused among the Turks a general ardor, regardless of life, and impatient for action: the camp re-echoed with the Moslem shout of 'God is God, there is but one God, and Mahomet is the apostle of God;' and the sea and the land, from Galata to the seven towers, were illuminated by the blaze of their nocturnal fires.

"In the confusion of darkness, an assailant may sometimes succeed: but in this great and general attack, the military judgment and astrological knowledge of Mahomet advised him to expect the morning, the memorable twenty-ninth of May, in the fourteen hundred and fifty-third year of the Christian era. The preceding night had been strenuously employed: the troops, the cannon, and the fascines were advanced to the edge of the ditch, which in many parts presented a smooth and level passage to the breach; and his four score galleys almost touched with their prows and their scalling ladders, the less defensible wall of the harbor. At daybreak, without the customary signal of the morning gun, the Turks assaulted the city by sea and land; and the similitude of a twined or twisted thread has been applied to the closeness and continuity of their line of attack. The foremost ranks consisted of the refuse of the host, a voluntary crowd, who fought without order or command; of age or childhood, peasants and vagrants, and of all who had joined the camp, in the blind hope of plunder and martyrdom.

"The common impulse drove them onwards to the wall: the most audacious to climb were instantly precipitated, and not a dart, not a bullet of the Christians was idly wasted on the accumulated throng. But their strength and ammunition were exhausted in this laborious defence; the ditch was filled with dead bodies; they supported the footsteps of their companions, and of this devoted vanguard the death was more serviceable than the life. Under their respective bashaws and sanjaks, the troops of Anatolia and Romania were successfully led to the charge: their progress was various and doubtful; but after a conflict of two hours, the Greeks still maintained and improved their advantage; and the voice of the emperor was heard, encouraging his soldiers to achieve, by a last effort, the deliverance of their country. In that fatal moment the Janizaries arose, fresh, vigorous and invincible. The sultan himself on horseback, with an iron mace in his hand, was the spectator and judge of their valor: he was surrounded by ten thousand of his own domestic troops, whom he reserved for the decisive occasion; and the tide of battle was directed and impelled by his voice and eye. His numerous ministers of justice were posted behind the line, to urge, to restrain and to punish; and if danger was in front, shame and inevitable death were in the rear of the fugitives. The cries of fear and pain were drowned in the martial music of drums, trumpets, and attabals; and experience has proved that the mechanical operation of sounds, by quickening the circulation of the blood and spirits, will act on the human machine more forcibly than the eloquence of reason and honor.

From the lines, the galleys, and the bridge, the Ottoman artillery thundered on all sides, and the camp and the city, the Greeks and the Turks, were involved in a cloud of smoke, which could only be dispelled by the final deliverance or destruction of the Roman empire.

"The defence began to slacken when the attack was pressed with redoubled vigor. The number of the Ottomans was fifty, perhaps an hundred, times superior to that of the Christians; the double walls were reduced by the cannon to an heap of ruins; in a circuit of several miles, some places must be found more easy of access, or more feebly guarded; and, if the besiegers could penetrate in a single point, the whole city was irrecoverably lost. The first who deserved the Sultan's reward was Hassan, a janissary of gigantic stature and strength. With his scymetar in one hand, and his buckler in the other, he ascended the outward fortification; of the thirty janissaries who were emulous of his valor, eighteen perished in the bold adventure. Hassan and his twelve companions had reached the summit the giant was precipitated from the rampart; he rose on one knee, and was again oppressed by a shower of darts and stones. But his success had proved that the achievement was possible; the walls and towers were instantly covered with a swarm of Turks; and the Greeks, now driven from the vantage ground, were overwhelmed by increasing multitudes. Amidst these multitudes, the emperor who accomplished all the duties of a general and a soldier, was long seen and finally lost.

"The nobles who fought round his person, sustained to their last breath the honorable names of Palæogus and Cantacuzene: his mournful exclamation was heard, 'Cannot there be found a Christian to cut off my head?' and his last fear was that of falling alive into the hands of the infidels. The prudent despair of Constantine cast away the purple: amidst the tumult he fell by an unknown hand, and his body was buried under a mountain of slain. After his death resistance and order were no more; the Greeks fled towards the city: and many were pressed and stifled in the narrow pass of the gate of St. Romanus. The victorious Turks rushed through the breaches of the inner wall; and as they advanced into the streets they were soon joined by their brethren, who forced the gate Phenar on the side of the harbour. In the first heat of their pursuit, about two thousand Christians were put to the sword; but avarice soon prevailed over cruelty; and the victors acknowledged, that they should immediately have given quarter, if the valor of the emperor and his chosen bands had not prepared them for a similar opposition in every part of the capital. It was thus after a siege of fifty-three days, that Constantinople, which had defied the power of Chosroes, the Chagan, and the caliphs, was irretrievably subdued by the arms of Mahomet the Second. Her empire only had been subverted by the Latins; her religion was trampled in the dust by the Moslem conquerers."

LIFE OF BONAPARTE IN THE CAMP.

The life Napoleon in the army was simple and without pomp. All persons whatever their rank, had the privilege of approaching him, and addressing him on their interests: he listened, questioned, and decided on the spot; if against the petition, he explained his reasons, and that in such a manner as completely to soften the harshness of refusal. I could never, without admiration, see the private soldier, when his regiment passed in review before the emperor, quit the ranks, approach with a grave and measured pace, and go quite up to him, presenting arms. Napoleon invariably received the petition, and read it through, and granted all just demands. This noble privilege, which he had accorded to bravery and gallantry, gave to each soldier the feeling of his duties, while it served as a check upon superiors, who might have abused their authority.—The simplicity of Napoleon's manners and character was particularly remarkable on those days of march during which the cannon was silent: ever on horseback in the midst of his generals, of his brave aides-de-camp, of the officers of household, and of that young and valiant *elite* of his staff, his gaiety.—I may even presume to say his good humor,—captivated all hearts. He often ordered a halt, and sat down under a tree with the prince of Neufchatel. The provisions were spread out before him, and all, from the page to the grand officer, took here and there what they liked. It was a real fete for all of us. Napoleon, throwing from about him every thing that had the least color of intrigue, and by deciding for himself on every occasion, had inspired all the persons of his household with a sentiment of affection, union, and reciprocal cordiality, which made all our relations of the most agreeable nature. The frugality of Napoleon was such, that his taste gave the preference to the most simple viands, and those the most plainly seasoned, as eggs *au miriou or haricots eu salade*. Either of these two dishes, and a little Parmesan cheese, composed almost his daily breakfast. At dinner he ate little, seldom of ragouts, and always of wholesome food. I have often heard him say, that "however small the quantity of nourishment that a man took at dinner, he was certain to take too much." Thus his head was always clear, and his mental application easy, even immediately after rising from table; gifted by nature with a sound and healthy stomach, his nights were as calm as those of an infant; and, by nature, also, he had been favored with a constitution so well adapted to his condition, that one hour of sleep with him recruited the exhaustion of twenty-four of fatigue.—In the midst of the most anxious circumstances, he had the power to sleep at pleasure; and his spirit resumed the most perfect tranquility, as soon as the arrangements were ordered which the crisis demanded. *Anecdotes of the Interior of Napoleon's Palace.*

YOUNG MEN.

Few things are so unseemly and disgusting, as a forward young man.—When youth stands up in the place of years, and experience takes the authority of wisdom, the world has a right to sneer and cast reproaches; for "days should speak, and multitude of years teach wisdom." Our young men have quite too much to do with making our governors, and affecting to lead in our elections. Influence, useful influence, is a too precious commodity and too slowly secured for a wise man to fritter it away upon every occasion, until he leaves himself naked to shame; and finds, when it is too late, that his words and counsels are powerless. There is a habit in our republic, and it is a good habit, of harangues and set speeches in public assemblies. In such assemblies, and through them, in the nation, men of talents, matured character, and skilful eloqoence, have a command and power of vast importance: but an unfledged stripling cannot select a more unfortunate theatre for display—for of all diseases, the speechifying mania is the most destructive to a weak mind.

A due reverence for years will soon chasten the impetuous fires of youth. It is a reverence which should be cultivated early and habitually; for no virtue is more beautiful than respect for age: that age which has virtue for its consolation, and wisdom for its crown. When the philanthropist Howard, himself one of the most worthy of men, visited the Pope, Pius V., that dignified but unfortunate prince, on parting, laid his hand upon his *heretical* visiter's head, at the same time good humouredly observing, "I know you Englishmen do not mind these things *but the blessing of an old man can do you no harm.*"

AUSTRIAN HIGH LIFE.

You will find in the circles of the nobility, an union of every thing delightful, with that stateliness and solidity which blend the ancient grandeur with modern taste. The picture of Austrian high life is less dazzling than the French, but more solid. There is less extravagance, less variety than in Paris, but infinitely more reality. It is this steadiness which has preserved their wealth, even through centuries, little impaired by the late disasters: while the French nobility and that of the German states are generally more or less impoverished. A solid family of the high nobility will rise early, between six and eight o'clock, if a ball or party of the preceding night has not encroached on the morning. A cup or two of coffee with a small white roll, (semel,) is the usual breakfast, which is taken *en famille*, with the exception of the youths, who breakfast and dine separately with their tutor. The subsequent hours are dedicated to business.—The lord is engaged with his privy or court counsellor, or director of his domains, in the current business which takes from two to three hours; the reading of English, French and German newspapers.—The lady is all the while busy in her apartments with the supreme regulations of the household; reading, writing, drawing and dressing. At twelve o'clock the visiting hours begin. The lady either pays or receives visits, in which, however, her husband seldom participates. Their apartments are generally separate. As they keep separate carriages, the lady takes her ride at two o'clock, either in the company of her husband, or of her lady companion, in the Augerten, the Prator, or on the Glacis.

At three o'clock dinner is served, attended by the family, except the youths, who are only permitted to join them on a Sunday, with their tutor. After dinner the regular ride is taken, and this followed by the tea-party, and fruits at six. The theatre, or an evening party, for which the dress is again changed, concludes the day. A court gala, or a grand party, alters of course, the order of the day.—The common hour of set dinners is three. You are invited by cards; and the invitation is sent according to your rank, either eight or two days before the dinner itself. On entering the mansion of the nobleman, a Swiss will ring the bell: if you are a prince, thrice; if a count or baran, twice; and if a nobleman or gentleman, but once. On the stair case two-jagers (footmen) in rich liveries, with broad hangers and epaulettes, are waiting. They open the doors. One of them takes your hat, and conducts you through an enfilade of splendid rooms to the boudoir of the lady, announcing your name and your character. You are received by her sitting with a bow, and the four words, "N—, sie sind well kommen." (N—, you are welcome,) and if you are on terms of intimacy with the family, you are allowed to kiss her hand. You enter into conversation with the gentlemen or ladies present for some minutes. The door opens, and the steward announces dinner. The party generally consist of an equal number of each sex; the gentleman takes his partner, with whom he walks to the dining room. There may be twelve, twenty, or forty guests; but the party is never thirteen. The first place at the round table is occupied by the hostess. Each guest has assigned his place, so that a lady is always between two gentlemen, and so *vice versa*.

The number of courses after soup, is three. The first consists regularly of a haunch of deer, followed by sausages and some stimulating delicacies; boiled beef succeeds, with fricasees, puddings and fish.—The second course consists of roasted pheasants, roe and fowls; the third of the desert. It is fashionable to eat quick; and the twelve or fifteen dishes which compose the three courses, disappear in three quarters of an hour. Carving and helping is, of course, wholly done by the servants. The beverages are exquisite. At the beginning of the dinner, you are asked what sort of wine you prefer. Generally a light Rhenish, or Hungarian Buda wine mixed with water, is the common beverage. When beef is served, a glass of Malaga is handed round; at the beginning of the second course, old Johannis-berger, Rudesheim, or Steinwein; the third course is accompanied by a tumbler of champaigne, and the desert itself is crowned by a liquor glass of the emperor of wines, the spirited Tokay. Toasts or healths are not fashionable, except on public occasions.—The whole dinner takes not more than one hour, after which, the company rise; each guest pays the usual respect to the hostess and each member of the company with a bow; and the same partners conduct the ladies to the next room, where coffee, with liquors of Trieste and Italy, is served round; the ladies sitting, the gentlemen standing, or as they choose. A conversation of a quarter of an hour ensues; and those not invited for the evening party, disappear *incognito*, without bidding farewell to host or hostess.

Austria as it is.

HAPPY PARENTIAL DISCIPLINE.

From the Parent's Monitor, by Rev. Daniel Barker. Just published in London.

"The son of a minister, now living, had by some means excited the displeasure of his father. His father thought it right to be *reserved* for an hour or two, and when asked a question about the business of the day, he was very short in his answer to his son; an hour or more elapsed; the time was nearly arrived when the youth was to repeat his lessons. He came into his father's study, and said, "Papa, I cannot learn my lessons, except you are reconciled; I am sorry I have offended you. I hope you will forgive me, I think I shall never offend again." His father replied, "All I wish is to make you sensible of your fault; when you acknowledge it, you know all is easily reconciled with me." "Then, papa," says he, "give me the token of reconciliation, and seal it with a kiss." The hand was given, and the seal most heartily exchanged on each side. "Now," exclaimed the dear boy, I will learn Latin and Greek with any body; and fled to his little study. "Stop, stop," exclaimed his father, "have you not a heavenly Father? If what you have done be evil, *He* is displeased and you must apply to *Him* for forgiveness. With tears starting in his eyes, he said, "Papa, *I went to him first;* I knew except he was reconciled, I could do nothing;" and with tears now fast rolling, he said, "I hope, I hope *He* has forgiven me, and now I am happy." His father never had occasion to look at him with a shade of disapprobation from that time till his death.

As Sir Walter Scott was riding (a [illegible] weeks ago) with a friend in the neighborhood of Abbetsford, he came to a field gate, which an Irish beggar, who happened to be near, hastened to open for him. Sir Walter was desirous of rewarding the civility by the present of sixpence, but found that he had not so small a coin in his purse. "Here, my good fellow," said the Baronet, "here is a shilling for you, but mind, you owe me sixpence." "God bless your honor!" exclaimed Pat, "may your honor live till I pay you."

London paper.

To be always talking of religion denotes a hypocrite.